E. ROSEWATER. Editor. PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING. TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. Daily and Sanday, One Year 410 00, Six months 5 00
Three months 256
Sanday Ree, One Year 700
Weekly Ree, One Year 125
Omaha, The Bee Hullding.
S. Omaha, Corner N and 25th Streets,
Council Bluffs, 12 Penal Streets,
Collegen Office, 31 Chamber of Commerce,
New York, Rooms E. Hand 13 Tribune Building,
Washington 513 Fourteenth street.

CORRESPONDENCE. communications relating to news and Editorial Department
Editorial Department
BUSINESS LETTERS. All business louises and remittances should be addressed to The Rec Publishing Company. Omaha. Drafts, checks and postonice orders to be made payable to the order of the Com-

The Bee Publishing Company, Proprietors. The Bee B'iding, Farnam and Seventeenth Sta EWORN STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION

State of Nebraska.
County of Douglas.
George B. Tzschuck, secretary of The Bee
Fullishing Company, does solemaly swear
that the actual eleculation of The Datty Bee
for the week ending July 5, 1805, was as folunday, June 20.....

Saturday, July 5 Average......20,143

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 5th day of July A. D. 1886. [Scal.]

[Seal.] N. P. Feita Notary Public.

State of Nebraska, 188.

County of Douglas, 188.

George B. Tzschuek, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is secretary of The Bee rabilishing Company, that the actual average daily circulation of The Daily Res for the month of July, 1889, 18,728 copies; for August, 1889, 18,121 copies; for September, 1889, 18,210 copies; for October, 1880, 18,920 copies; for November, 1889, 18,230 copies; for Petrunry, 1880, 19,261 copies; for March, 1890, 20,380 copies; for February, 1890, 19,761 copies; for March, 1890, 20,350 copies; for May, 1890, 20,180 copies; for June, 1990, 20,301 copies.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 2nd day of July, A. D. 1890.

[Seal.] N. P. Feit, Notary Public.

OWING to an unexpected pressure upon our columns it has been necessary to defer the publication of Chairman Dickle's closing argument. It is now in t/pe and will positively appear in THE SUNDAY BEE.

WITH Wyoming safely in the union, another howl from the provincial east may be expected all along the Atlantic

THE board of public health might profitably extend its rules and regulations to the medical quacks and imposters operating in the city.

THE practice of jumping on moving motor trains promises to effect its own cure. The resulting accidents are a painful protest against a habit that is useful only in swelling the demand for crutches.

THE double-decked contemporary still insists that the Missouri river shall be opened for navigation. A line of flying machines should also be put in operation between Vancouver's Island and the Gulf of Mexico.

MR. GEORGE D. PERKINS, proprietor of the Sioux City Journal, has been nominated for congress from the Eleventh Iowa district. If elected it will spoil a good editor to make a commonplace congressman.

dams county don't propose to allow ex-County Judge McKeighan to dictate to them, and threaten to shake the alliance and go into the republican primaries. This is the sensible thing to do.

THE fiscal report of the financial condition of Canada shows a surplus of eight million dollars, despite the wholesale peculations of officials during the year. A surplus is a rarity in Canada, and few governments in the world need it more.

THE local medical society has at last realized the necessity of enforcing the medical laws of the state. It is time to put a stop to the imposters preying upon the public. As a matter of professional security, regular practitioners should not only comply with the law themselves but endeavor to secure better laws for the protection of the profession and the

"IF Broatch carries Douglas county in spite of whisky boodle," exclaims a pal of the pretender. While the words were being penned Broatch and his tools were scouring the salcons, dispensing Tammany boodle over the bars and purchasing favor with cold cash. The knaves actually imagine that the people are too blind to see their trickery and

hypoerisy, RAILROAD movements in northeastern Nebraska foreshadow an early closing of the gaps in that section. The activity of new lines leaves no doubt of their ability to carry out their plans, thus forcing the older corporations to strengthen their defences. Improvements and extensions urged by the people and refused are coming to a head by force of competition. What public pressure failed to secure rivalry promises to accomplish.

THE attempt of a sensational Washington paper to implicate Judge Groff in a land grabbing scheme will prove a boomerang. Judge Groff is a man of unbending integrity. His reputation is stainless. As land commissioner he has stood between the settlers and the public plunderers. He has introduced honest business methods in his office, and any of the feeble attempts to couple his name with crookedness will fall flat. In all the departments in Washington there is not a man who better understands his duty or who will more fearlessly do his duty than Commissioner Lowis A. Groff.

THE county board of equalization has concluded its labors and adjourned. The increase in the assessed valuation of all property over last year amounts to one hundred and sixty-nine thousand dollars, or a total assessed valuation of twenty-five millions one hundred and seventy-nine thousand dollars. This sum represents scarcely one tenth of the actual valuation of Douglas county property, and forcefully points out the necessity of a radical change in our revenue laws. An honest valuation is impossible under the existing system.

A QUESTION OF JURISDICTION.

A decision of the question regarding the authority of the interstate commerce commission to order a reduction of transportation rates will be awaited with mission sent to the senate in the early part of last month, regarding rates on food products between the west and the principal distribution centers of the east, the public has been made familiar with. The commission expressed the opinion that any rate or greater charge from the Missouri river than seventeen cents to Chicago and twelve cents to the Mississippl, east side, was excessive, and that the rates should be so reduced and adjusted, and that a reduction of two cents should be made from all stations west of the Missouri river in Nebraska and Kansas. This report was followed up by a notice from the commission to a large number of railroad companies of its purpose to make an order based on its findings, and offering the companies an opportunity to be heard and to present reasons why such an order should not be made. The the eighth instant. Mr. A. F. Walker, formerly a mem-

ber of the national commission, and now chairman of that almost forgotten organization, the Interstate Commerce Railway association, appeared as the repreentative of some twenty-five railroad printed response, in the nature of an argument, as a reply to the notice issued by the commission. This contained a motion to dismiss the pending proceedlags for want of jurisdiction. It was urged that if the conclusions of the commission were carried into effect the results would very largely reduce the earnings of railroad companies engaged in the transportation of grain. Tuken together, the argument of Mr. Walker declared the result would be simply enormous, and it was held that the proposed order in every part relates to the rights of citizens. "It should be unnecessary to call attention to the fact,' says the argument of Mr. Walker, "that under our constitution no citizen can be deprived of property without due process of law." Regarding the status of the commission, Mr. Walker contended that it is somewhat anomalous and uncertain, Many of its acts are quasi judicial, although in some respects the nature of its functions is purely administrative. He held that no order should be made by the commission upon the present record for the reason that a proceeding intended to result in the announcement of an order by the commission must be based, on its inception, either upon a complaint instituted by some known and reputable person, or upon a determination of the commission itself to investigate the matter in question, and that the carriers interested must be distinctly apprised of the complaint in advance of the investi-

to the jurrisdiction of the commission in the present proceedings, was submitted by other attorneys for the railroads. The other side was presented by several attorneys, among them G. M. Lambertson, esq., of Nebraska, who appeared at the request of Governor Thayer and on behalf of the Farmers' Alliance of this The republican alliance farmers in state. The argument of Mr. Lambertson is said to have made so strong and favorable an impression that he was requested to have it printed for distribution. We have heretofore spoken of the importance of the issue thus made regarding the jurisdiction of the interstate commerce commission, but it is to be observed that the position of the railroads, so far as they are represented in the argument of Mr. Walker, is not so extreme as was threatened when it was first proposed to demur to the jurisdiction of the commission. The impression then conveyed was that it was the intention to deny the authority of the commission under any circumstances to order a reduction of rates. The decision of the question now under consideration, although it refers only to the present proceedings, will doubtless determine the full scope of the authority of the commission to regulate transportation rates and the conditions under which it may

gation and notified to make answer and

A similar line of argument, demurring

be heard thereon.

INTERNATIONAL SILVER CONFERENCE The joint resolution introduced in the United States senate by Mr. Teller, looking to an international conference to adopt a common ratio between gold and silver for the purpose of establishing the international use of bimetallic money and securing a fixity of relative value between those metals, follows nopropriately the action of the senate in passing the conference silver bill. It is more than probable that the proposed resolution will be adopted by congress, as it is not apparent that any good reasons exist for opposition to it. It is well intended, whatever may be thought of the chances of it accomplishing any practical result. It is doubtless proper that a movement for the purpose contemplated in the resolution should originate with this country. At any rate it is not likely to start with any other.

Experience with international conferences for the purpose of adopting a common ratio between gold and silver and establishing blmetnlism does not encourage the hope that anything practical will come of another effort in this direction. Several such conferences have been held, none of which did anything to advance the cause of bimetalism. The first of these, convened in Paris in 1867, recommended the establishment of the single standard of gold, with silver as a subsidiary minor coin. The conferences of 1878 and 1881 were somewhat less unfavorable to the cause of silver. Their effect was to bring to the attention of the European nations that had partially demonetized silver the fact that it was for their interest to join us in an attempt to re-establish the logal equality of the metals. If the people in each nation of Europe had been alive to their own interests the whole matter would have been settled within a short time after 1878. But neither of the two leading nations, England and Germany, was then ready to do her share. The conference of 1878 operated, however, to

and the German government, having refused our invitation in 1878, sent delegates to Paris in 1881. She, as well as England, was then sufficiently alive to the situation to offer substantial great interest. The report of the com- | ald in the work of joint interest. Unquestionably the work of education has since proceeded bravely in England and Germany. The report two years ago of the British royal commission on gold and silver showed that public opinion was was growing stendily more favorable to silver. The silver men have now a hundred votes in the house of commons, a small minority, it is true, but still a large gain over a few years ago, two members of the cabinet are arrayed on their side, and the rising leaders of economic thought in England sustain their cause. In other European states the interest in silver is main-

tained. These facts are certainly not without encouragement, but they are the result of years of agitation, and they suggest that it requires a prolonged effort to induce nations to adopt a new monetary policy. Still hearing of the arguments was begun on the situation is undoubtedly clearer and more promising than at any previous time in the last dozen years, and our new silver policy may have a very great influence in stimulating the growth of public opinion in Europe in favor of ilver. At any rate the proposal of an international conference for the purpose companies and submitted an elaborate indicated in the senate resolution appears timely and there is at least a posibility that it may have beneficial results,

BROATCH displays a remarkable amount of nerve in declaring that he is not a vote corrupter, in face of the fact that his pals, acting under his instructions, have distributed boodle among the of from ten to one hundred dollars have been scattered with a lavish hand, the only restriction being that every vote shall be secured regardless of expense. What arrant hypocrisy to flaunt in the face of the people of Omaha, who are thoroughly familiar with the Janus-faced pretender.

THE city as well as property owners are to be congratulated on the practical disappearance of the wood pavement eraze. Experience is a costly teacher. The miles of decaying blocks are the strongest argument against the folly of reduced first cost. The best material, regardless of first cost, is the cheapest in the end. Property owners on streets to be paved are profiting by the mistakes of their neighbors, and have, with practical unanimity, petitioned for substantial material.

THE pet poodle of Billy Broatch responds to the yank of the string with a feeble howl, in which falsehood and profaulty are mixed in equal proportions. Coming from the immaculate mailsack shuffler, the sanctimonious oil room and ministerial fine worker, it serves to illuminate the disinterested patriotism of one whose great aim in life is to plant Dodlin granite with incidental statistics where they will net the usual commissions.

OTHER LANDS THAT OURS.

There are strong symptoms of impending disturbance in Eastern Europe, It appears that Russia is preparing to send her Black Sea fleet into Turkish waters for the purpose of enforcing her recent demand for the immediate settlement either in cash or in territory of the 1877 war indemnity, amounting to over \$150,000, which remains still due her by the sublime porte. Moreover, the czar has within the past three months presented five batteries of Krupp guns and 100,000 repeating rifles to Servia; and finding that the Belgrade regency was debarred by the state of its finances from complying with his demand for the call to arms of the national militia. he persuaded the Hoskier syndicate to issue a Servian loan of \$10,000,000 in its favor. Mysterious manoeuvers are also reported to be taking place on the lower Danube by the large flotilla of steamers belonging to the St. Petersburg Gargarin navigation company, which, although founded ostensibly for commercial purposes, continues a dependency of the imperial navy. Nor is it possible to regard with indifference

the reports of serious affrays and sanguinary conflicts at Erzeroum between the Armenian and the Musselman inhabitants. During the last few years more than 40,000 Mohometans from the Caucasus, who have served their time in the Russian army and therefore still belong to the czar's reserve forces, have settled around Erzeroum and in other portions of Armenia near the Russian frontier. Being followers of the prophet, it was impossible for the sultan to exclude them from Ottoman territory. These unwelcome guests have been engaged in frequent quarrels with the agricultural Christian population among whom they dwell. The Turkish troops invariably take part with their fellow-believers against the Christians, and the result is that constant appeals are addressed by the wretched Armenians to the great powers of Europe for protection against Mussulman cruelty and oppression. Russia, which claims a sort of spiritual protectorate over the sultan's Christian subjects, is now threatening once more to intervene in their behalf as she did under similar circumstances in Bulgaria in the war of 1577.

While the increase in the strength of the German army is considerable, its exact distribution is not of so much concern as its effect upon the finances of the country and the military establishments of other European nations. Suffice it to say, therefore, that the war minister whed for a number of strategic rallways, sevenly new field patteries, making 434 German Latteries as against 460 for France and 424 for Russia, and for an increase in the peace effective of about 50,000 men. But even with this increase, according to General du Vernois, the German peace effective will remain 8,000 less than that of France, while the combined war power of the triple alliance will be in mon less than that of Russin and France by about six hundred thousand. This augmentation of German fighting strength will entail an additional burden of at least \$15,000,000, which must be borne by the people through increased taxation rather than by any system of loans. But even this is not the worst of the case. Not even the minister of war or the chancellor denies that next year and the year after, and so on indefinitely, the people may be asked still further to paralyze their industrial life in the endeavor to pourish the growing strength of the dragon of militancy. And yet thus far the sacrifice is freely made, despite the distress it causes among the artisans and peasantry; for the ruling classes believe with Von Moltke that when the empire seems at stake "the money question becomes seemdary consideration and every pecuniary surifice seems justified at the outset." With Germany thus concentrating her war power, Austria and Italy, call a halt in Germany's demonetization, her allies, find the aselves forced to take

similar measures. How the people of these three countries can endure additional burdens is always a mystery. But it has already been announced at Vienna that the government will propose an increase in the army involving a cost of between \$5,000,000 and \$10,-000,000. Signor Orispi of Italy is too jealous of his position in the dreibund, moreover, not to strain his personal power, if necessary, to hold the terrible pace, and before long we may expect similar proposals from him. Where is the end of it all ! is a question that grows more and more pertinent with each new year.

On the last day of June the government of the Netherlands introduced in parliament a bill proposing general conscription, theological students and ecclesiastics alone to be exempt from it, for eight years for the army and six years for the navy, to be followed by five years in the landwehr. The army war footing is to be thus raised to 116,000 men; that of the navy proportionately. In 1888 the population of the Netherlands was less than four million five hundred thousand, and it is probably not much larger than that at present. This includes, of course, men, women and children, the perfect and defective classes, and of the able bodied men 116,000 are to be forced into the army on a war footing. Other thousands are to be similarly forced into the navy. How great the proposed increase is to be is shown by the present strength of the army on a war footing. It consists of 36,912 infantry, 2,810 cavalry, 1,536 engineers, 13,916 artillery and 500 mounted police, in all about 55,000 men, including officers and special services. The proposed increase is over 100 per cent. The great armaments of Russia, France, Germany, Austria and Italy do not so strongly suggest the terrible tyrauny of the existing political conditions of Europe, which permit the continuance of peace only by a show of war, as does this example of a ittle nation of much less than 5,000,000 souls, and that is not actually involved with its great neighbors in international disputes, being compelled to maintain on a war footing an army nearly four times as large as that of boarding houses of every ward. Rolls | the United States, with its population of 65, 000,000 and of practically unlimited wealth. The home politics of Italy are peculiar just

now, and the everthrow of the present government of Crispi, or even its continuance in power, might hasten a rupture in France. The prime minister is in a quarrel with some of his former friends of the radical party, who lose no opportunity of taunting him with having become the Bismarck of Italy, rather than its Gladstone. He has a strong majority in the house, but not in the senate, which not long since voted against him on an important question; and in the new election which will coon occur his friends may not be able to carry the country in his support. The party most likely to succeed against him, if any does, will be the extreme liberals, uniting with conservatives who oppose the minister on other grounds; and there are some indicatiens, that in anticipation of this, Crispi may retire from the ministry, which he told the house a few weeks ago was a 'post of mar tyrdom quite as much as of duty." Crisp has passed for an enemy of France, chiefly because he formed the triple alliance, but one of the radical leaders, in a recent oration commemorating Benedetto Cairoli, the last of a family of brothers who mostly died fighting for Italian liberty, used such language about Tunis that the French expect to find that party, if it comes into power, no more friendly o France than Crispi has been. In fact, however, the internal condition of France, makes all experienced statesmen desire peace and greatly dread war. Italy, though making great progress since 1860, has still a large population in extreme poverty, and of late, in

some provinces, inclined to be disorderly. Since the chief justice of Samos, under the peculiar treaty made at Berliu, is to go as far toward becoming the dictator of that archipelago as a judicial officer could well go, the appointment of a Swede to the office is probably a wise step. The treaty declared that if the three signatory powers should fail to agree in nominating a chief justice, he should be named by the king of Norway and Sweden. Considering how much this function has to do, it is not surprising that the treaty alternative thus mentioned has been actually adopted. In case of dispute as to who is king of Samoa he is decide; in case of "any difference" be tween the treaty powers he is to be the arbiter and to settle it; he is to recommend to the Samoan government any law he may think proper for preserving order and collect ing taxes outside the municipal district; he decides all suits concerning real estate, all civil suits of any kind between natives and foreigners, and various criminal suits. All this and more he is to do for \$5,000 a year, payable the first year in equal shares by the three signatory powers, and afterward from the revenues set aside for the Samoan government. Although his salary is the first lien on those revenues, yet to remove any lingering doubt in the chief justice's mind the three powers agree to share in making up any deficiency. We shall soon see how this rather novel device in governmental machinery will work in Apia.

The motto of Dr. Nansen, who next year is to take a journey to the north pole, is "Forward! To victory or death!" It is a most appropriate motto for his enterprise, for if he rets into the unknown area far north of the New Siberian islands, he must work out his own salvation or perish. It is quite certain that no government or private enterprise would imperil the lives of scores of men in the forlorn hope of carrying succor to Nansen's handful of followers if they are swallowed up in the unknown realms of the ice king. All the money Nansen needs has now been provided, and if he lives his little 170ton vessel will enter Behring Sea in June next year. He hopes to take his plunge into the ice north of the New Siberian islands in September, and then the currents will relieve him of all further responsibility as a navigator. He must go where he is taken. The plausibility with which he has urged his theory that the ica drift will carry him across the pole, and the fact that some Arctic experts think his theory is reasonable, explain the important fact that he has induced a government to supply most of the money he needs. This is somewhat remarkable, us expeditions in search of the north pole have not been at all popular of late years.

The B-st Thin . to Do With It. Minaginalis Journal.

Speaking of the McKinley bill, the senate eems to think that the casiost way to carry anything down stairs is to throw it out of

the window. Cummings and the Prohibitionists.

Kanal City Times.

There is little doubt that Amos Cummings is not looking for the Kansas prohibition

vote. His sharp criticism of "the prohibi-

tion cranks" uttered in the house was as well deserved as it was thoroughly meant. Has a Symbolic Significance. Chiengo Times. A man named Green Clark, who lived near St. Joseph, Mo., was recently stung by a boe

and died within eight hours. Those gentlemen in whose bonnets the presidential bee is

buzzing ought to take warsing by Mr. Clark's Woman's sphere Enlarging. Pandary Ballitin.

Soon there will be no profession or trade

have successfully mastered farming, doctoring, the law, telegraphy, and many other pursuits, and now an Ohio woman has begun work on a railroad building contract. A female captain cruises along the Atlantic coast In a nest schooner of her own, and a steambeat on the Mississippi possesses a woman engineer.

Dropping the Side Issues.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat.
The Iowa republicans are getting together at a rate which signifies that the season of folly is ended, and that they propose to restere the former majority of the party in that state by working for the recognized republican principles and letting side issues alone. FOR READERS NOW ON EARCH

Three things ought to find a place in every American home: The sacred Scriptures, good daily newspaper and a thoroughly roliable encyclopædia. The first we are quite sure every family in which Tur Ber is taken already enjoys; the second it has been the business of our lives to furnish: the third we place at the dispasal of our readers from this moment. Eight cents a day, with an additional fraction of a cent too small to be easily stateable, will hereafter each le any citizen to secure the daily and Sunday edition of this paper for an entire year delivered at his residence, and in addition a complete set of the Americanized Encyclopædia Britannica, which, after a careful examination, we confi dently believe to be the most complete, relia ble and altogether best work of its kind extant today. This is another Blustration of the motto that lies at the base of American institutions: In union there is strength. We have simply organized the readers of THE BEE into a club of encyclopædia buyers and obtained from the publishers the concessions which so vast an organization has the legitimate right to demand. Our reward will come in an increased circulation, which, again, will probably enable us to secure similar advantages for our subscribers in some other direction This is as it should be; the publishers and readers of a great newspaper should work together for mutual advantage.

The work which we have thus secured for our readers is neither a mere reprint of a foreign publication nor a hasty compilation issued under a "catchy" title. It is really a special edition of that world famous work. the Encyclopædia Britannica, prepared by a staff of American scholars with a special view to the needs of American homes. Not a subject treated in the original "Britannica" has been omitted; not a word has been left out that by any possibility could interest an American reader, and a vast amount of new matter the want of which deprived the English work of half its usefulnees has been added. The title accurately expresses the scope and plan of the book. It is the Encyclopaedia Britannica Americanized. What the publishers have done is to take

the Encyclopædia Britannica to pieces and rebuilt it with amendments and improvenents. The latest or ninth edition of the original work was compiled some fifteen years ago; the American editors have revised it to the present year. The original work was crowded with minute and exhaustive descriptions of English towns, cities, counties, boroughs, minor institutions and other matters of peculiar interest to Englishmen and to Englishmen alone, while American subjects were treated with the same brevity as French or German. The American editors have reversed this method, condensed the articles on distinctively British subjects within reasonable limits, and utilized the space thus gained for exhaustive discussion of purely American topics. The original work excluded from plan all mention of a individuals, lowever famous, who were alive at the time of its compilation; it says not a word of more than half the men whose names are written on the pages of modern history-no word of Grant or Sheridan or Sherman of Harriet Beecher Stowe, Julia Ward Howe, or Elizabeth Stuart Phelps, of Cleveland, Harrison or Blaine, or Parnell, Salisbury or Bismarck. This woful lapsus, too, has been supplied in he Americanized edition. A series of 3,000 biographies, each brought down to the pres ent year, enables the reader to learn at a glance, the life story of every noted individual of the present generation. To all this add a complete series of maps and a number of well executed engravings Illustrative of the text, and the Americanized Encyclopædia Britannica is before you-a work in whose introduction to our readers we feel a not unwarrantable

GREAT MEN.

The king of Sweden is said to have a first cousin living in Lynn, Mass. The Cincinnati Enquirer says that Speaker Reed has run his first heat in the presidential

Secretary Tracy is accused of having sen atorial ambitions and a desire to succeed Sen ator Evarts. The cliest member of Lord Salisbury's

cabinet is Lord Crambrook, who is seventy-six. Lord Salis bury is sixty.

A Cooper monument is to be erected in the New York town that James Fenimore Cooper made famous by locating his home there. P.T. Barnum's fortune is estimated at \$11,000,000, every cent of which he has accumulated since he reached his fortieth Gilbert, the English dramatist, begins his

literary work about midnight and keeps on writing until the sun has risen. He is a great consumer of eignrettes. Count Dillon's friends say that he has been

compelled to go into trade to make good the money losses he sust ined in trying to make General Boulanger dictator of France. Lewis P. Walters of Phonixville, Pa., who has been appointed to succeed S. Davis Page as assistant treasurer of the United States at Philadelphia, is known as the "original Har-rison man," the first to break from the Penn-sylvania delegation at Chicago.

The czar has had a serious quarrel with his brother, the Grand Duke Alexis. The grand duke is the head of the marine administra-tion, and it is said he has offended the czar by urging the necessity for wholesale reform to put an end to the waste and extravagance hich now characterizes the navy. Senator Evarts owns a hunting lodge,

omfortable log cabin, on the banks of the otomac, in Maryland, furnished ready for instant use, with a colored man and his wife in readiness to receive the senator and his friends, but it has not been used except by the colored man and his wife during the sev-eral years Senator Evarts has owned it. General Adain E. King, the new consulgeneral to Paris, is a resident of Bultimors and an eathusiastic Blaine mun. Tall, hand some and distinguished looking, with snow white hair and beautiful black eyes, he will be a striking figure in the society circles of

the American colony. He was a good soldier in Hancock's corps, and his friends are all warmly attached to him. Chauncey Depew was called upon recently by a middle-ared lady who was so delighted by his urbanity that she impulsively lissed him when she arose to leave. A reporter who witnessed the disturbance asked Mr. Depe w whether he was used to that sort of thing, and he replied: "It is one of the regular rules

Ex-Senator Gilman Marston of New Hampshire, who died Thursday, was wounded badly in the arm at Bull Run, but refused to have the member amputated, though the sur-geons told him his life depended on that operation. He insisted upon being placed upon his horse and was led to the front smid cheers from the "boys" of his regiment. He once refused to allow his troops to board an overloaded transport, because he had "brought those men from New Hampshire to fight, not to be drowned." The orders of a tymnulcal superior to build a caruard house without so much as a crack in it! literally, solid lors being so used that there was not even a door to enter by."

Bismarck's Memorial.

Hammuna, July 11.- [Special Cablegram to THE BEE.]-The Hamburger Nachrichten demes the report that Prince Bismarck intends to request Emperor William not to creet Bismarck's memorial during his (Bismarck's) left as a proud maa's very own. Women lifetime.

POLITICAL GOSSIP.

The reports from the primaries over the state will soon commence to come in and the man with straws or a slate can commence to figure on the situation. West Point is the first to come in, with a city delegation divided between Richards and MacCall for

Mr. John M. Stewart of Minden, who for several years has been deputy attorney general, announces himself as a candidate for the political shoes of Mr. Leese. Mr. Stowart expects to come in with a portion of the west, which will again divide the strength of St. Rayner, and makes five candidates instead of

It is evident that Mr. Richard Berlin is not as deeply in the race for lieutenant governor as he might have been a few fleeting wooks

The fight for the Auburn postoffice still goes merrily along. Dr. McGraw is confident and Rush O. Fellows is confident. Mr. Connell continues to receive tengthy potitions, but remains firm in his admiration of David Campbell, the present incumbent. As Campbell's commission does not expire until January, it is altogether probable that nothing will happen until the heated term is past.

Judge Thomas Appleget of Johnson, in order to give the other fellows all the show possible, says that he is not a can liciate for governor. He expects to be a cardidate for judge again next fall, and that is about all he has time to bother with.

J. W. Johnson of Sutton, candidate for secretary of state, is in the city. He says that the brief canvass which he has made leads him to think that he still has some friends throughout Nebraska. Mr. Johnson's first political work was when he groomed Henry Gros Laws for state auditor some three years

J. G. P. Hildebrand was in Omaha yesterday from St. Paul, Howard county. While he is a democrat, he says he speaks for A. E Cady when he says that all that gentleman wants is to go to the legislature from Howard county. This is a peg or two lower than being congressman from the Third district.

The democratic friends of Sam Wolbach of Grand Island insist that a great portion of the west and northwest will endorse that gentleman for governor. This is not the way Mr. Davis of Columbus, who is beeming Barnum, looks at it.

NEWS OF THE NORTHWEST.

The new Metaodist church at Gretna is well under way and will be completed next

W. S. Freeman of Blue Valley, York ounty, lest tw lest two barns by fire, but they were The independent voters of Gosper county

will hold a convention July 17 to place a county ticket in the field. The members of the Furnas County Veterms' association will meet in convention at

Beaver City on Saturday, July 19. The State bank of Crelighton is to erect a new, fine and commodious building, capital stock has been increased to \$50,000. S. M. Slawinski, postmaster and merchant at Dunbar, fell off a Union Pacific train at

cover. John Nice, who worked in an elevator at Milford, was struck by a tumbling rod and received a broken jaw and a fractured skull. His recovery is very doubtful.

Columbus and was paralyzed. He cannot re-

The Arapahoe farmers' alliance expects to hold a plenic in the near future. Several prominent speakers will be engaged to ad-

dress the people on that occasion. The electric light company of Norfolk is gradually getting the new arc street lights in, and it will not be long until Main street is it up with an arc light at each intersection. An open meeting for the discussion of the ssues of the day will be held by Central al-fance No. 921 at the Weimer school house north of Hardy Saturday afternoon, July 19.

The Norfolk District Epworth league is called to meet at Lyons, Neb., on July 15 to 17. Each charge is entitled to two delogates, to be chosen by the Epworth league, if there is one organized in the charge—if not let the

uster appoint them. The sheriff at Stuart has served an injune tion on the school board of district No. 44, restraining it from paying interest or principal on \$4,600 in orders issued by the

board on the building fund and placed on the market and sold one year ago last spring. The complaint sets forth that the orders were issued in violation of law, as there was no debt existing against the school district at the time of their issue. The reunion of the Grand Army men of

southern Nebraska and northern Kansas, to be held at Superior August 4 to 9, promises to be the biggest gathering held in Nebraska for a long time. The railroads entering Superior will run special trains. Senator ngalls, Governor Humphrey and staff, ex Jovernor Anthony, George I. Peck, Webb McNall, Henry Booth of Kansas, Governor Chayer and staff and many other prominent men will be there. The Two Dakotas.

The yield of wheat in Hughes county will e thirty bushels to the acre. There are twenty-six branches of the

nimers' atlance in Hand county. Harvest hands are hard to get in South Dakota and wages are high in consequence. There were myriads of hogs in Bon Homme county last year, but this season they have all disappeared.

There is talk of organizing a boat club at Yankton and fitting up line grounds and a boat house on the Jim river. The falling of a chandelier bally damaged

the Presbyterian church at Groton, scattering burning oil in all directions. E. P. H. Ashlev, a full blooded Indian, is sunday school director at the Crow Creek He is a good talker, well educated,

and is a printer by trade. William Craven, census enumerator for Ziebach, the extreme western reservation county opened for settlement, says a very large immigration is pouring into that section and the good farming land is being rapidly taken up. The county is well watered and

agricultural purpose At Fort Rice, in Morton county, in the post graveyard lie the remains of some fifty soldiers who were massacred by the Indian some years ago while building the fort. place was visited by relatives the other day whe report the graves in a wofully neglected condition. An effort will be made to have congress pass a special act consecrating the grounds as a national cemetery and thus se-cure proper care for the graves by the gov-

there is not a better county in the state for

An electric battery fiend in an Aberdee tel caught an old farmer with his infern erachine the other day and narrowly escape becoming a murderer. The old must was af flicted with heart disease and fell to the floor in an unconscious condition and had to be re moved to a physician's office for treatment The man will recover, and the practical joke an congratulate himself on being on the out

KNOCKED OUT BY A GIRL.

Connecticut's Champion Pugilist Bested by a Farmer's Daughter. South Norwalk, Conn., July 11.-[Special

side of the penitentiary

Telegram to Taz Ban. |-Clara Sturgess of this city has knocked out a middleweight pugilist named Tony Cook, who claims to be champion of the state. Miss Sturgess is a tall, alender, pretty looking miss about eighteen years of age, and her feat is the talk of the town. For some days past Cook has been working for Farmer Sturgess, Clara's father, haying. The farmer allows the men to drink all the hard elder they can stow away, and as a result Tony became intexicated and in the afternoon went to sleep on the farmer's front door step. Mrs. Sturgess objected and undertook to drive the slugger off. His blood was up in a minute and he struck her. She by Clara, who quickly rushed to her mother's assistance. She packed up a chair and beliabored the prize fighter over the head. The chair was broken in a few moments and Cook turned his attention to the girl and started to

thrash her. She grabbed him around the neck and gave him a purmeling.

The girl's father arrived on the score and added further to the price lighter's humiliation by giving him a shaking up. Cook was thrown into a wagon and taken to jail. He has won several battles in the ring lately, the last one taking place not less than a week ago when he defeated Jim Reynolds of New Haven.

KILRAIN OUN WHIP SULLIVAN. That's What Muldoon Says and He

Offers to Back Jake. New York, July 11.- Special Telegram o THE BEE.]-Muldoon has written a letter answering Sullivan, in which he calls Sullivan a liar and braggart. He says Sullivan never paid him for training him and accuses him of being an ingrate.

"From the time that Cleary and myself were arrested last January in this city, up to the time when the trial was over, this great blackguned, Sullivan, never offered one single dollar towards defraying the expenses of Mr. Cleary and myself, and it will be remembered that we were arrested on an inclictment found against us for being his seconds in the

He closes by saying: "If he will fight Ki rain again, I will go on the other side. I will put Kilrain in the ring at 205 pounds, and I will bet \$2,500 that he what the fight in less time than it took Sullivan to win the last fight from him, when Kilrain went into the ring weighing only 178 pounds. There would be plenty of money in such a fight, as Kilrain can get backers for \$10,000, and Luke Short of Fort Worth, Tox., offers a big purse and will also get a license from the state permitting the fight to take place without interference. Should Kilvain fall to win and in ss time than Sullivan won, then I will pub licly announce that I was no assistance to Sullivan in this last fight. As bully as Sul-livan has acted in this whole matter, I don't care to see him whipped by a negro, and hope that he will have the good sense to let Jack-

MURDERED BY A MANIAC.

A Pennsylvania Farmer Beaten to Death with a Hos.

Piriston, Pa., July 11.—[Special Telegram to The Bee.]—A shocking murder occurred yesterday on the Palmerton farm near Barboursville. Sylvanus Palmerton, a prosperous farmer, was beaten to death with a hoe by one of his hired men, Albert Cummings. The murderer, it is said, had been subject to spells of justinity for some time past, but they were usually very mild and no cause for alarm was felt either by Palmerton or his family, with whom Curamings boarded. Yes and he became a raying maniae. In this constitution e beat Palmerton on the head until he was end. Leaving the dead body in the road, umuings then went to a barn and locking imself in attempted suicide by hanging, but everal neighbors forced an entrance just in ime to rescue him. He was conveyed to jail

Bismarck Wouldn't Have Don - It. Bestar, July 11.-[Special Cablegram to THE BEE !- Prince Bismarck, in an interview published by the Frankfort Journal, says that he would not have signed the Anglo-German agreement in its present form. The ex-chancellor holds that Heligoland, which the emperor wished to secure to Germany, might have been obtained at less cost. Un-less the island is strongly fortified ne says it might prove a danger to Germany in the

Republican State Convention. The republican electors of the state of No braska are requested to send delegates from their several counties to meet in convention in the city of Lincoln, Wednesday, July 21, at 8 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of placing in nomination candidates for the following state offices:

Governor Lieutenant Governor. Secretary of State. Auditor of Public Accounts State Treasurer, Attorney General, Commissioner of Public Lands and Build-

COUNTLES.

Superintendent of Public Instruction.
And the transaction of such other bu
as may come before the convention.

THE APPORTIONMENT. The several counties are entitled to representation as follows, being based upon the vote cast for Hon. George H. Hastings, presidential elector in 1888, giving one delegate-attarge to each county, and one for each 152 votes and the major fraction thereof:

DEL. COUNTIES.

Kimball. Logan. Mel'herson Morrick... Nance... Nemaha... Nuckolia... Wayno.... Webster... Wheeler... Work ..

needed that no proxies be ad-be convention, and that the dele-be authorized to cast the fail gates present be authorized to cast the favote of the delegation.

WALT M. SEELEY Secretary.

Unorganized Ter..

Total.....

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